

# STILLMAN COUNSEL NAMES GUIDE IN SUIT

To-Night's Weather—FAIR, WARMER.

To-Morrow's Weather—PROBABLY RAIN.

THE WALL STREET  
EVENING WORLD  
FINAL EDITION

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WALL STREET THE  
FINAL EDITION  
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## N. Y. CITY INQUIRY BLOCKED AT ALBANY

### ASSEMBLY HALTS ACTION FOR N. Y. CITY INQUIRY BY RECOMMITTING WELLS BILL

Author Prevents Fight on Measure by Sending It Back to Committee.

MAY NOT BE REVIVED.

Procedure Follows "Whitewash" Charge in Vote Trading for Traction Bill.

By Joseph S. Jordan.  
(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, March 23.—Following the statement yesterday by Assemblyman James T. Carroll of Brooklyn that the ten votes of Kings County for the traction measure had been traded for a whitewash of the New York City Administration investigation under the Burlingame-Wells Bill, and the quashing of the indictment against former Comptroller James Wendell, the Wells Bill, which came up in the Assembly this morning, was recommended to the Committee on Cities.

It is openly asserted that the bill will remain in committee until the session ends. The Burlingame bill, its companion, which has been passed in the Senate, also reposes in the same committee. Both bills call for a commission of twenty-three members for a revision of the charter of Greater New York, incidental to which there must be an investigation of the various city departments.

Just before the Wells measure came up for advancement to-day Jake Livingston, the Brooklyn boss, who had in line the ten Kings County traction bill voters, had a talk with Speaker Machin in the office of the latter outside the Assembly chamber. When Mr. Carroll made his announcement yesterday pending the debate on the traction bill that a rumor had reached him that the New York City investigation was to be whitewashed if the ten Brooklyn men voted solid for traction, the Wells bill had already been advanced to third reading and was due to come up this morning for final passage.

Everything was ready for a fight against an attempt to strike out the inaction clause of the Wells measure when it came up, but the author frustrated any action of the kind by moving its recommitment. Wells had been talking with Mr. Livingston and rushed into the chamber just long enough to put his motion, which was granted, and then returned to talk to Mr. Livingston.

Senator Burlingame, when told of the action of Wells, said that it would not affect the standing of his measure.

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

A World Advertisement Brings Over 1,000 Replies From Maine to Tennessee

SELCHOW & RIGHTER CO.  
Games, Home Amusements, Toys and Novelties.  
620 Broadway, New York.  
March 19, 1921.

Advertising Dept., New York World, New York, N. Y.  
Gentlemen: Last Sunday, March 13, I inserted an advertisement in your paper for a manager for my Grapefruit Grove in the Isle of France, and the following is the result: 114 letters (and still coming), covering a territory from Maine to Tennessee; more than 100 telephone calls, 9 telegrams, more than 100 personal calls, 230 of which have been interviewed. That is surely an evidence of the wonderful medium your paper proves to be. Yours very truly,  
JOHN J. ANDERSON.

### NO REAL WHISKEY IN 234 SAMPLES OF SEIZED HOCH

Name Your Poison! Alcohol, Fusel Oil and Ether in All of Them.

GOVERNMENT chemists stated to-day that analyses just completed of samples of alleged whiskey taken in 234 seizures following arrests for illegal transportation proved that not one was real whiskey. The hooch, the chemists said, was mostly made by the use of alcohol as a base, fusel oil for the head, ether for aroma and burnt sugar and caramel for coloring matter.

### U. S. DROPS LIQUOR CASES BEGUN HERE BY BOSTON RAIDERS

Defective Evidence Prevented Convictions on 100 Warrants—"Invasion" Cost \$30,000.

Assistant United States Attorney Reynolds announced to-day the dropping from the calendar of the last of the Volstead act prosecutions charging illegal sales of liquor based on the recent invasion of this city by a band of prohibition agents from Boston. More than 100 search warrants were served in the raids and more than 150 prisoners taken.

The first two men put on trial were acquitted. One case was discontinued by the Government after Mr. Reynolds learned the agent making the charges had a record in Boston which disqualified him as a witness. Another was discontinued because the information proved defective. In one instance the Boston agent "identified" as a bartender a man who was in the Tomb at the time of the raids.

The establishments affected by the procedure included the Marlborough Hotel, the Strand, the Moulin Rouge, the Opera Cafe and Guffanti's restaurant. Substantial quantities of liquor were found in only two or three of the raided places. Prosecutions for having liquor illegally may come out of these seizures.

Former Supervising Agent J. Chapin planned and authorized the raids, bringing the Boston detectives here for from two to three weeks. The cost of the operation was estimated at more than \$30,000.

A virtually dry city within three months was predicted to-day at the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League, No. 906 Broadway, as the result of the passage by the Assembly last night of the State enforcement bill. William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the league, was out of the city, but all his subordinates joined in declaring the State enforcement bill spells the end of the open sale of hooch.

Jail Threat for Plush Filtriers.  
Two Plush youths were fined \$5 each to-day by Magistrate Gleason in the Flatbush Court in Brooklyn for disorderly conduct in loitering around the Kingston Avenue Contagious Diseases Hospital. It was alleged they were "flirting" with the girl inmates in the hospital. The youths are Samuel Lang, 19, of No. 440 Lincoln Road, and Joseph Francisco, twenty-one, of No. 441 Lincoln Road. "I'll sentence the next time I catch you flirting with these girls," said the Magistrate.

### GERMANY HAS PAID \$6,000,000,000, SHE TELLS THE ALLIES

Reply to Ultimatum Is Contention That Nothing Is Due May 1.

ASKS JOINT COMMISSION.

If Experts Find Deficit She Will Discuss Floating Loan Abroad.

PARIS, March 23 (United Press).—Additional penalties to be inflicted on the Germans were suggested to-day by the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission here.

The recommendations will be forwarded to Allied capitals to-morrow. Their character was not divulged here.

The Commission described the German note received to-day as an "unqualified refusal to pay."

PARIS, March 23 (Associated Press).—Germany, in her reply to-day to the recent ultimatum of the Allied Reparations Commission, refuses to pay the 1,000,000,000 marks gold due on this date and disputes the Commission's figures showing a balance of 12,000,000,000 marks due May 1.

It is maintained in the German note that the 20,000,000,000 marks which the Peace Treaty provided should be handed over by May 1 has been more than paid.

The note asks that a joint commission of experts fix the value of the German deliveries on reparation account, but it declares that in any event it would be impossible for Germany to pay 12,000,000,000 marks by the first of May.

The note concludes as follows: "If, after the experts have conferred, it is established that there is a deficit in the payments by Germany, she is ready to begin negotiations with the Reparations Commission regarding the floating of a loan abroad."

The Reparations Commission met this morning to consider the German reply, which was transmitted from Berlin last night. The Germans' failure to pay is deemed a violation of the Treaty of Versailles which the commission will report to the Allied Governments. The Allies will then determine what measures shall be taken.

It is commented here that the German experts already have been heard by the Commission before fixing the valuation of the German deliveries credited as payments against the 20,000,000,000 marks. This valuation therefore was considered final, since the treaty gives the Commission sole jurisdiction in the matter. The German reply does not answer directly the Commission's demand for a first payment of 1,000,000,000 marks to-day. (This point, however, is covered on the face of things by Germany's contention of overpayment of the entire amount due by May 1.) There is nothing said in the note, nevertheless, to show that it would be impossible for Germany to pay this 1,000,000,000 marks, which the Reparations Commission knows that Germany has available in gold, as well as in foreign securities, it is stated.

### HARDING KEEPS PHOTOGRAPH OF MOTHER ON DESK

Copy of Bible Also Is on President's Table in the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—PRESIDENT HARDING has had an old photograph of his mother reframed and now keeps it on his desk at the White House. A copy of the Bible is always on his desk also.

### 5 GALLONS OF BEER A MONTH IF YOUR DOCTOR SO ORDERS

Will Give to Sick Man One and One-Third Pints, Only, Per Day.

MAY SELL IN TEN STATES.

But New Rule by Revenue Bureau Is Yet to Be Approved.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Principal provisions of the new regulations carrying into effect the ruling of former Attorney General Palmer that manufacture and sale of beer as medicine is not legal were learned to-day. In brief they are:

That a doctor may prescribe four and seven-eighths gallons of beer for each ailing patient every thirty days. That a doctor must find good and sufficient reason for prescribing beer; that he must not prescribe the maximum more often than every thirty days, but he is not limited as to the number of patients for whom he may prescribe.

That manufacture of real beer cannot be carried on in the same plants used for manufacture of near beer—the kind containing less than one-half of one per cent. of alcohol.

That breweries may sell only to wholesale druggists, who in turn sell to retail druggists who must have permits to deal in real beer. The rule of 47.5 gallons a month to a patient, it is figured out, will give about a pint and a third a day to a sick man.

The regulations as outlined were drawn under the direction of Internal Revenue Commissioner William M. Williams, a Democratic appointee. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon must approve them and it was said he is reluctant to do so until they are reviewed by a Republican Internal Revenue Commissioner.

The new commissioner when he takes office may approve the present tentative regulations or he may order new ones drawn. In either case the operation may take some time, and then Mellon's approval must be secured. All this probably will take a month or more.

There are about one hundred breweries now in operation, according to Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel of the Anti-Saloon League. Wheeler declared that few of these would engage in the manufacture of real beer because the cumbersome regulations, heavy taxes they will have to pay and the limited field in which they can operate will make brewing unprofitable.

Even under the Palmer ruling, Wheeler said, beer can be sold in only ten States—Maine, Rhode Island, Maryland, Connecticut, Ohio, New York, California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Louisiana. Other States have State Prohibition laws which forbid beer manufacture, and beer cannot be transported into these States.

Despite Wheeler's predictions numerous brewers have made in inquiry concerning the new regulation and have indicated their intention to make "medicine" as soon as they are given the word by issuance of the new regulations.

### LABOR ATTACKED BITTERLY IN SPEECH BY LLOYD GEORGE

"Is Tearing Parties to Pieces," He Says, "On Way to Tearing Society to Pieces."

"IS REALLY SOCIALIST."

"Fighting to Destroy Everything Great Leaders Have Labored to Uphold."

LONDON, March 23 (Associated Press).—A bitter attack on Socialism was made by the Prime Minister in a speech at a luncheon to-day of "the new members of the Coalition group," as the participants in the luncheon party were styled.

"The military dangers which united the parties have disappeared," said Mr. Lloyd George, "but greater, more insidious, more permanent dangers still confront us. The great peril is the rise to power of a new party with new purposes of the most subversive character."

"It calls itself 'Labor.' It is really Socialist. It is tearing the parties to pieces on its way to tearing society to pieces. Those who are inclined to agree with Mr. Asquith and Lord Balfour that the Labor Party is a bogey should read the Socialist and Labor papers for a week."

"Socialism is fighting to destroy everything that the great prophets and leaders of both parties, Unionist and Liberal, have labored for generations to uphold. Parliamentary institutions are as much menaced as private interests, and the rule of class organization is to be substituted for them."

"Those still inclined to regard the Labor Party as a bogey should look at the by-elections of 1920 and 1921. The addition of 4 per cent. would put the Socialists in the majority, and there is a margin of 15 to 20 per cent. who do not vote."

"Suppose that by the working up of grievances the coalition was defeated and the Socialists won a majority. They would not seek to remove these grievances, but would root out the whole system of society."

The Prime Minister asked those who realized the danger to close their ranks. They must take all possible steps, he said, to instruct the electors who must, at no distant date, decide the issue.

### MAY PUMP COAL RIGHT INTO CITY FROM SCRANTON

Fuel Carried Along in Strong Current of Water Which Runs Off in Grating at End.

COAL can be pumped from Scranton, the heart of the Pennsylvania mine fields, through pneumatic pipes to New York, removing all danger of a coal famine in this city, the Board of Estimate was told to-day by Reginald P. Bolton, an engineer. He declared the plan is working successfully in London. The coal is propelled with a strong current of water, which passes through screens at the point of destination, leaving the coal clean and free from dust.

Mr. Bolton's testimony was heard at a public hearing given by Mayor Hylan on a plan to divert New York Central freight lines from the west side of Manhattan to the east side, where they would be buried in subways. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of the Corporation Counsel, the Dock Commissioner and the Commissioner of Plant and Structures.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.  
No. 100 Broadway (World Building), 12th Floor, N. Y. City. Telephone: Broom 4000. Ask them for the complete and latest travel guide for 1921. Money orders and travel checks for sale.

### FRENCH SENATOR INSISTS U. S. OWES 37 BILLION FRANCS

Declares America Never Has Repaid Loan Made During the Revolution.

STATEMENT IS DENIED.

Hot Debate in Chamber When Assertion Is Repeated by Its Maker.

PARIS, March 23 (Associated Press).—The question whether America had ever repaid the advances to her, made by Louis XVI. of France during the American Revolution, raised recently by a writer in the newspaper L'Esclair, was brought up in the Senate during last night's debate on the budget by Senator Gaudin de Villaine, representing the Department of La Manche.

"I said last year from this rostrum," the Senator declared, "that Louis XVI. in 1778, in the name of the French Nation and to save the young American republic, had loaned America \$90,000,000 francs."

Senator Gaudin de Villaine calculated that at 3 per cent. this sum now would exceed 27,000,000,000 francs, or sufficient not only to pay what France owes to America but also what France owes to England.

"A Washington telegram, replying within the last twenty-four hours to the point of which you speak, gives the dates at which this debt was repaid," interrupted Senator Branger.

"This debt never has been paid," exclaimed Senator Gaudin de Villaine.

"The telegram in question gives the exact dates of the payments," replied Senator Branger. "I had, my dear colleague, the same thoughts as you, and when I was in the United States I put the question to an American newspaper—the same question you have raised to-day. I was told that the United States had repaid, I scarcely believed it, because the reply in a way was vague and indefinite, while the telegram from Washington, to which I alluded, gives the dates and terms of the payments. It comes from a source which seems above suspicion."

"A telegram is not an historical document," interposed Senator Jules Delahaye.

"I must ask pardon," said Senator Branger, "but it would be dangerous for the good relations which it is indispensable to maintain with the United States to open such a discussion if really this debt has been paid."

"That telegram is a canard," remarked Senator Dominique Delahaye, causing merriment from many benches. "Until there is more complete information," said Senator Gaudin de Villaine, "I assert that it has not been paid, and I await knowledge to whom it has been paid."

Turning to Senator Dominique Delahaye, Senator Branger exclaimed: "I will make an appointment with you a week hence, my dear colleague, and we will see who is right, you or I."

"You put your faith in a telegram," said Jules Delahaye. To this, however, Senator Branger did not reply. Senator Gaudin de Villaine resumed: "A course by America such as I have suggested would honor America infinitely and would be more interesting for us than seeing from time to time pilgrimages come to place flowers on the tomb of Marquis de Lafayette. That is, as I said last year, an historical falsehood, for Marquis de Lafayette, like Count de Rochambeau and so many others who crossed the ocean a century and a quarter ago, were simply pawns on the royal chessboard."

This caused a display of agitation by many Senators.

The subject then was dropped and the Senate proceeded with other matters.

### "MRS. STILLMAN CONFESSED IN A MOMENT OF HYSTERIA," DECLARES DE LANCEY NICOLL

"Gentlewoman Banker Married Took as Her Lover an Indian Guide," Counsel Tells Court at White Plains—Alimony Allowance to Be Fixed on Monday When Papers in Suit Will Be Made Public.

De Lancey Nicoll, of counsel for James A. Stillman, President of the National City Bank, in his action for divorce against Fifi Potter Stillman, brought out in open court before Justice Morschauer at White Plains to-day the nature of the charges on which evidence has been heard in secret before a referee in this city for a month past.

In an argument as to the amount at which the court should fix the alimony to be paid Mrs. Stillman pending the determination of the suit, Mr. Nicoll said: "Mr. Stillman is willing to pay any such reasonable amount as alimony and counsel fee as Your Honor may set. His position is this:

"He believes and the evidence proves that the gentlewoman he married and the mother of his three children took as her lover an Indian guide."

John F. Brennan, of counsel for Mrs. Stillman, objected that this statement had nothing to do with the amount of alimony. Justice Morschauer said he agreed with Mr. Brennan, but would defer to Mr. Nicoll's judgment. Mr. Nicoll reiterated his opening statement and continued:

"The evidence, I said, proves it; it is borne out by six witnesses who have already testified. The evidence further shows that the Indian was the father of a child, Guy Stillman, whom Mr. Stillman must acknowledge or repudiate as illegitimate. It appears that this intimacy began as early as 1916 and continued into 1918. "Mr. Stillman feels it his duty to his father's memory, to his family and to his children to make this painful action. I do not know what the feelings are of a father whose mind is poisoned by knowing his wife has yielded to the embraces of an Indian guide. Still less do I know of his feelings after that wife in a moment of hysteria had confessed her guilt."

Mr. Brennan had previously waived the examination of Mr. Stillman as to his resources stating that Cornelius J. Sullivan for Mr. Stillman had just handed him a stipulation acknowledging Mr. Stillman's income for the present year was about \$535,000.

HER CONFESSION IN MOMENT OF HYSTERIA.  
Judge Morschauer, after taking affidavits from Mr. Nicoll, which it was rumored included the letter from Mrs. Stillman to her husband, to which the lawyer had referred as "a confession made in a moment of hysteria," adjourned the hearing until Monday, saying he would examine the affidavits over the week-end before filing them, when they would be made public. He asked in what county the lawyers desired them filed. Mr. Nicoll indicated the abandonment of the policy of secrecy by the plaintiff in his reply, saying with apparent seriousness: "Why not consult the convenience of the newspaper reporters? They will all want the contents of the papers."

"Why not hand the affidavits to the reporters now, then?" asked Justice Morschauer.

"We do not like to do that until Your Honor has gone over them," replied Mr. Nicoll.

When court opened Justice Morschauer expressed surprise that the lawyers said they could finish the hearing in a few minutes rather than take the three hours he had reserved for it. Mr. Brennan then explained

MIAMI, Fla., March 23.—Harry S. Black, New York multi-millionaire, was fined \$500 to-day by Mayor Hugh Matheson of Coconut Grove, a suburb of Miami, when he pleaded no contest to the charge of violating the Coconut Grove liquor ordinance.

Mr. Black was arrested following a raid on Friday of his private railroad car, "Bayview," when fifty cases of liquor were found. A raid later on Mr. Black's bay front lot also yielded a quantity of whiskey.

Black's two servants, Hardie Taylor, bay front lot caretaker, and J. R. Mandley, porter on the Bayview, were fined \$500 each by Mayor Matheson Monday.

Mr. Black is to face trial in the County Criminal Court to-morrow on the charge of violating the State Prohibition Enforcement Act. He was cleared in the Federal Court last Friday of violating the Volstead Act.